Population Projection

Alberta 2014-2041

1. Highlights

Alberta's population continues to grow

Alberta's population is expected to expand by almost 2.2 million people by the end of the projection period, to over 6.2 million in 2041 from just over 4.0 million in 2013, according to the medium scenario (Figure 1). Under the low and high scenarios, Alberta's total population is projected to reach around 5.5 million and 7.3 million, respectively, by 2041.

Over the projection period, population growth is expected to slow gradually because of moderating net migration, lower fertility rates and population aging. Population growth moderates from an annual average rate of about 2.0% between 2013-2023 to 1.3% in the longer term (2024–2041) under the medium scenario. Alberta's population is expected to grow, on average, by 1.6% annually between 2013–2041.

International migration is expected to be the primary growth driver

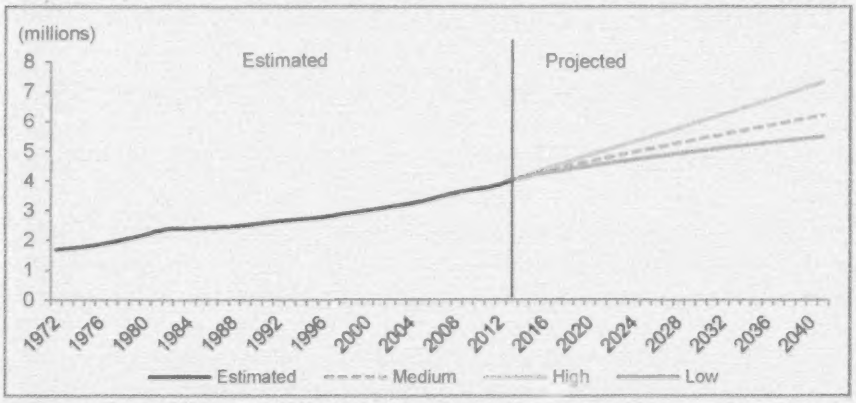
In all three scenarios, future population growth is mainly driven by migration, particularly international migration. For the period between 2014 and 2041, total net migration is projected to account for about two thirds (1.38 million people) of the population growth in Alberta under the medium scenario, with natural increase accounting for the remaining one third (Figure 2). Of the anticipated 1.38 million net migrants, about two thirds, or almost 1 million, would come from other parts of the world.

Albertans are expected to have more children and live longer

Compared with past historical fertility trends, Alberta's total fertility rate (TFR)[1] has been rising for almost a decade, reaching 1.75 in 2013. Although the TFR

[1] Refer to Glossary for definitions of commonly used demographic terms.

Figure 1: Alberta Population, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

About this report

This document presents population projections[1] as of July 1 for Alberta and each of its 19 census divisions (CDs)[2] from 2014 to 2041, under three different sets of assumptions (i.e. low, medium and high growth scenarios). These projection results are available by sex and single year of age. Please refer to the appendix for a complete list of the census divisions.

Readers should note that population projections are not predictions. These projections represent a plausible progression of the population, based on the current population base and assumptions regarding future demographic developments, such as birth rates, death rates and migration trends.

[1] The terms "projection" and "forecast" are often used interchangeably and it applies here as well. Strictly speaking, a population projection is a simulation primarily based on historical trends, whereas a population forecast also incorporates demographic and economic assumptions that may have noticeable impact on these trends. The scenarios presented here more closely resemble forecasts instead of projections.

[2] Readers are cautioned that these population projections have been developed at the census division level. Within a particular census division, there could be wide differences in fertility, mortality and migration patterns. Individual municipalities within the census division may experience very different growth trends from the census division in which they reside.

has declined over the past three years from a recent high of 1.8 between 2007-2010, Alberta's TFR has been, on average, increasing when compared with past historical trends. This increase in TFR is a reversal of a very long-term decline that saw the provincial TFR drop to a low of 1.66 in 2001–2002. Over the projection period, Alberta's TFR is projected to gradually stabilize to a long-term historical average of about 1.78; however, the annual number of births is still expected to grow by about 28% by the end of the projection period, due to a greater number of women in the childbearing ages within a relatively young population.

In the future, Albertans are expected to live longer. Under the low and medium scenarios, the life expectancy at birth for females is projected to rise from 83.5 years in 2013 to 86.2 years in 2041, while for males it is projected to rise from 79.0 years to 82.9 years (Figure 3). Under the high scenario, females are expected to live about 5.7 years longer, reaching 89.2 years by 2041; meanwhile, males are projected to live 7.2 years longer, to reach 86.3 years. The life expectancy gap between females and males is projected to narrow from 4.5 years in 2013 to 3.3 years in 2041 under the low/medium scenarios and 2.9 years in 2041 under the high scenario.

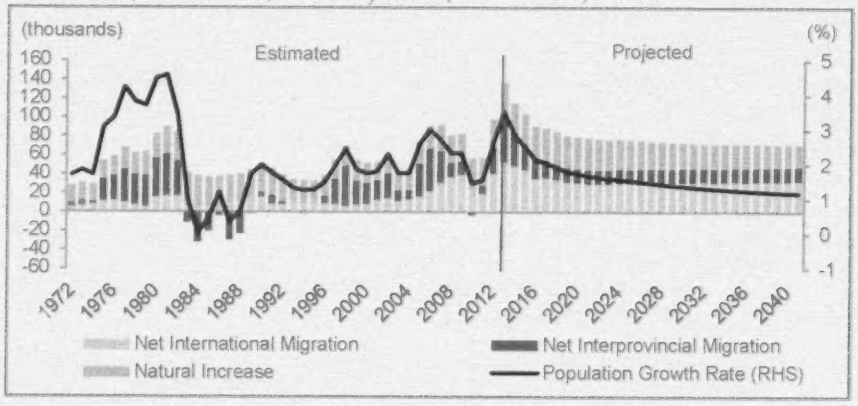
Population aging to accelerate

Alberta's population is aging due to declining fertility rates and rising life expectancies, although the province remains one of the youngest populations in the country. Under the medium scenario, the median age of Alberta's population is projected to climb from 36.0 years in 2013 to 37.8 years in 2023, and rising further to 40.6 years by the end of the projection period in 2041.

The baby boomers, who were born between 1946 and 1965, accounted for almost a quarter of Alberta's population in 2013. As the baby boomers get older, the aging of the population in Alberta is expected to accelerate until 2030, when the last of that group reaches the age of 65. As a result, the proportion of seniors in the overall population is projected to rise significantly. The total number of people aged 65 and over is expected to more than double, resulting in 1.17 million people under the medium scenario in 2041 (18.9% of the population). That number ranges between about 1.15 million (low scenario) and 1.29 million (high scenario), or 17.5% (high scenario) to 21.0% (low scenario) of the total population in 2041, up from 11.2% in 2013 (Figure 4). Furthermore, seniors are anticipated to outnumber children (aged 0-14 years) by 2033, under the medium scenario.

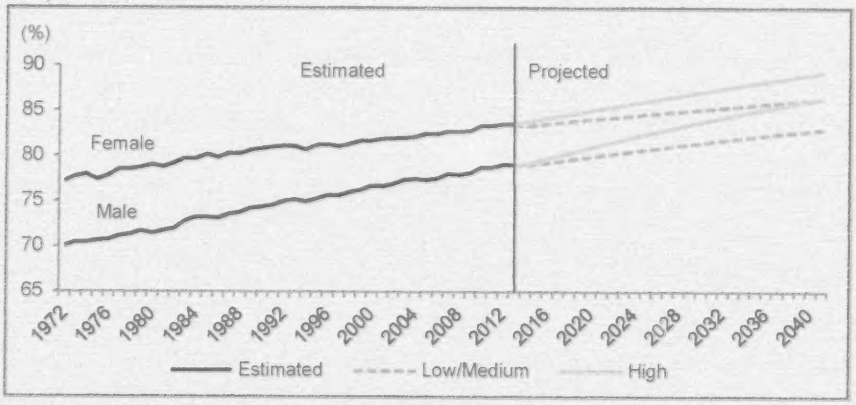
The proportion of older seniors (those aged 80 years and over) is expected to increase sharply in the future as well. By the end of the projection period, about one out of every 16 Albertans will be 80 years and over under the medium scenario, compared with about one in 34 in 2013. The number of Albertans aged 80 years and older will more than triple from the current level of about 116,800 in 2013 to about 387,600 by 2041.

Figure 2: Components of Population Growth in Alberta, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 3: Life Expectancy at Birth, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



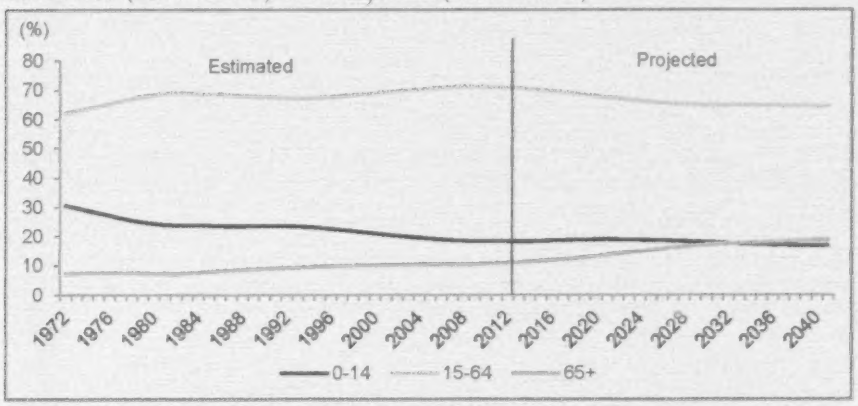
Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Population aging can be seen in the pyramids in Figure 5. Over the next three decades, the base and the body of Alberta's population pyramid are expected to narrow, while its upper section would expand. More specifically, all age groups under 58 are expected to experience their share of the population shrink, whereas those aged 58 and over are projected to see their shares rise.

More people are expected to depend on the working age population

The number of working age Albertans (15–64 years) is expected to grow from over 2.8 million in 2013 to over 4.0 million by 2041 under the medium scenario. However, in terms of share of total population, this age group is anticipated to shrink, falling from 70.6% in 2013 to 64.4% by 2041 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Proportion of Total Population by Age Group, Medium, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



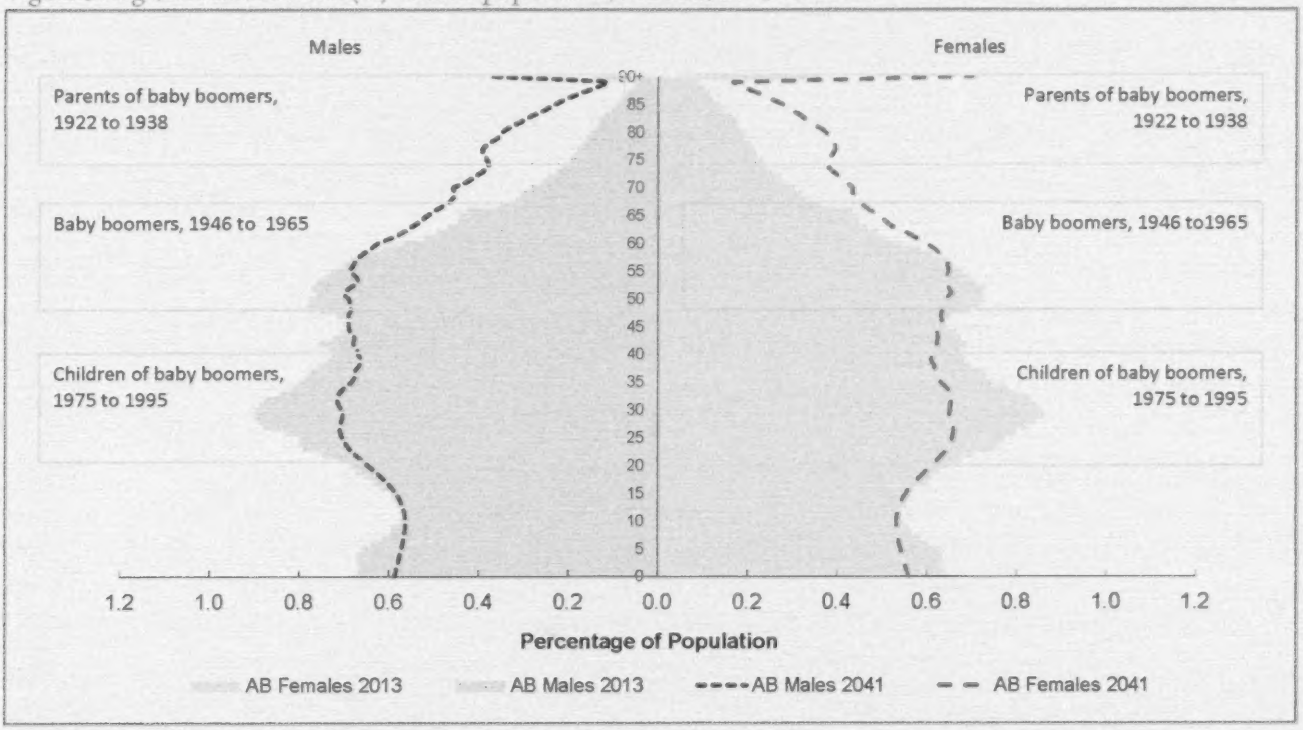
Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Due to the rising share of seniors and the declining share of working age population, the total dependency ratio, which is the number of children (0-14) and seniors (aged 65 and over) per 100 working age people (15–64), is expected to increase significantly over the projection period. By 2041, the ratio will increase to 58.0 in the medium and high scenarios, and 56.3 under the low scenario, compared with 41.6 in 2013.

Population growth is not evenly distributed, all census divisions are expected to age

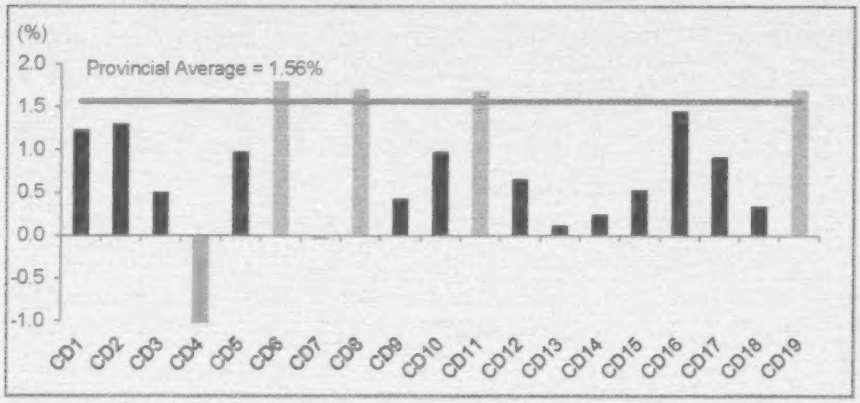
At the sub-provincial level, it is projected that the populations of four census divisions will grow faster than the provincial average under

Figure 5: Age/sex distribution (%) of total population, Alberta, 2013 vs. 2041



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 6: Average Annual Population Growth by CD, Medium, 2013-2041



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Table 1: Proportion of Population Aged 65 and Over, 2013 vs 2041 (Medium)

Census Division	Major City/Town	2013	2041
Alberta		11.2%	18.9%
CD1	Medicine Hat	14.7%	20.6%
CD2	Lethbridge	13.3%	18.6%
CD3	Pincher Creek	18.1%	21.1%
CD4	Hanna	17.2%	31.2%
CD5	Drumheller	14.4%	21.1%
CD6	Calgary	10.2%	18.9%
CD7	Stettler	15.7%	24.5%
CD8	Red Deer	11.6%	18.6%
CD9	Rocky Mountain House	13.7%	24.0%
CD10	Camrose	15.7%	21.4%
CD11	Edmonton	11.5%	18.2%
CD12	Cold Lake	10.7%	19.4%
CD13	Whitecourt	15.6%	25.4%
CD14	Edson	11.1%	25.0%
CD15	Banff	10.4%	25.1%
CD16	Wood Buffalo	2.2%	20.6%
CD17	Slave Lake	8.2%	13.3%
CD18	Grande Cache	10.0%	22.5%
CD19	Grande Prairie	8.7%	15.6%

Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

the medium scenario (Figure 6). These census divisions include: CD6 (Calgary), CD8 (Red Deer), CD11 (Edmonton) and CD19 (Grande Prairie).

Of the 19 census divisions, 17 are projected to have a larger population by 2041, but CD4 (Hanna) is projected to see its population shrink compared with 2013 (Figure 6). Although CD7 (Stettler) also sees its population shrink in 2041 compared to 2013, it is a fairly stable population, with low rate of negative average annual growth.

Urbanization is expected to continue during the projection period. The share of population living in the two most urbanized census divisions, CD6 (Calgary) and CD11 (Edmonton), is projected to grow from 69.6% in 2013 to 73.1% in 2041, according to the medium scenario.

All of the census divisions are expected to transition to older age structures. In 2013, CD16 (Wood Buffalo) had the lowest share of seniors (people aged 65+) in its population (2.2%), while CD3 (Pincher Creek) had the highest share at 18.1% (Table 1). By 2041, the share of seniors across the province is expected to increase, ranging from a low of 13.3% in CD17 (Slave Lake) to a high of 31.2% in CD4 (Hanna) under the medium scenario.

2. Methodology and Assumptions

These population projections use the component method to project the future size and age/sex characteristics of the population. This method is essentially a demographic accounting system. It starts with the base-year population distributed by single year of age and sex. Everyone is aged year-by-year, then fertility, mortality and migration assumptions are applied to the base population to project the number of births,

deaths, and migrants occurring within the year. Finally, these three components (births, deaths and migration) are either added to or subtracted from the base population to obtain the projected population for the subsequent years, by age and sex.

This methodology is applied to each of the 19 census divisions in Alberta to ensure consistency and comparability. The population projection for Alberta as a whole is derived by adding the projected populations for the 19 census divisions.

The assumptions for fertility (births) and mortality (deaths) are based on detailed analysis of historical trends. Migration assumptions are based on historical trends as well as assumptions regarding other drivers of migration, such as the economy; in particular, job creation and industry development. Three different scenarios (i.e., high, medium and low) have been prepared. The medium scenario represents the most likely case, and is the reference scenario over the projection period. The high scenario captures the possibility of higher growth in certain components and consequently higher population growth, whereas lower growth is projected under the low scenario.

The base population for this projection is Statistics Canada's postcensal estimates of the population in Alberta as of July 1, 2013. These estimates were based on the 2011 Census, adjusted for net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves. The revision to the population estimates altered historical trends in fertility, mortality, and migration, which have impacted assumptions about future trends. These changes have resulted in some noticeable differences from previous projections which used population estimates based on the 2006 Census. The total population is broken down by sex and single year of age up to the age group of 90 years and over.

Note that Statistics Canada's population estimates include only the resident population, as defined by the census. Residents must usually be living in a specific area to be considered a resident of that area. Usual residents include non-permanent residents (NPRs)[2], but does not include "mobile" or "shadow" populations, since these people retain a usual residence elsewhere (either outside of Alberta or in a different census division).

[2] NPRs are those temporarily residing in Canada with a study, work or minister's permit, or as a refugee claimant, and family members living with them.

Table 2: Fertility Grouping

Group	Census Division (Average 10-year TFR in the Bracket)	Long-Term Group Assumption*
1	CD15(1.38)	1.38
2	CD6(1.67) and CD11(1.68)	1.68
3	CD16(1.87), CD1(1.89) and CD8(1.93)	1.90
4	CD19(2.00), CD2(2.06), CD14(2.03) and CD10(2.04)	2.04
5	CD13(2.14), CD7(2.14), CD4(2.20) and CD5(2.21)	2.16
6	CD18(2.34), CD9(2.36), and CD12(2.41)	2.39
7	CD3(2.63)	2.63
8	CD17(2.94)	2.94

Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Vital Statistics, and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

* Long-term total fertility rate assumption for the CD(s) within the group

2.1 Fertility Assumptions

The fertility assumptions are developed based on analysis of past trends. Historically, there were significant variations in the fertility rates among census divisions within the province. The potential reasons for these variations include average income levels, female educational attainment, employment opportunities for females, and the proportion of Aboriginals in the overall population, etc. For instance, since the major urban centers such as Calgary and Edmonton tend to have more educational and career opportunities than other areas of Alberta, women living in and moving to these areas tend to reproduce later in life and have fewer children when compared with women in other parts of the province. On the other hand, Aboriginal peoples tend to have higher fertility rates and larger family sizes, resulting in higher fertility rates in areas where Aboriginals account for a greater proportion of the overall population, such as CD3, CD17 and CD18.

Based on historical trends, the CDs have been divided into eight groups to develop the fertility assumptions (Table 2). Over the long-term, the projected total fertility rates (TFRs) range from the low of 1.38 for group 1 (i.e., CD15) to the high of 2.94 for group 8 (i.e., CD17).

Alberta's TFR has been on an increasing trend in the past decade, compared to the long-term historical downward trend. This overall increase is a reversal of a very long term downtrend that saw the provincial TFR drop from a baby boom high of 4.4 in 1955 to a low of 1.65 in 2002. Despite some oscillation in the TFR, it has, on average, been increasing since that time. Under the medium scenario, the

TFR is assumed to go to a long term historical average of 1.78 (Figure 7). In the low scenario, the total fertility rate is projected to fall further to about 1.6. Under the high scenario, the total fertility rate is assumed to rise gradually and stabilize at around population replacement level of 2.1.

One of the significant fertility trends observed in recent years is the postponement of having children by women. More females are delaying childbearing and having their first child in their late 20s or early 30s. Over the projection period, we expect this trend to continue, as females continue to pursue post-secondary education and employment opportunities. However, the pace of change is expected to be more moderate compared with what has been experienced over the past decade (Figure 8).

2.2 Mortality Assumptions

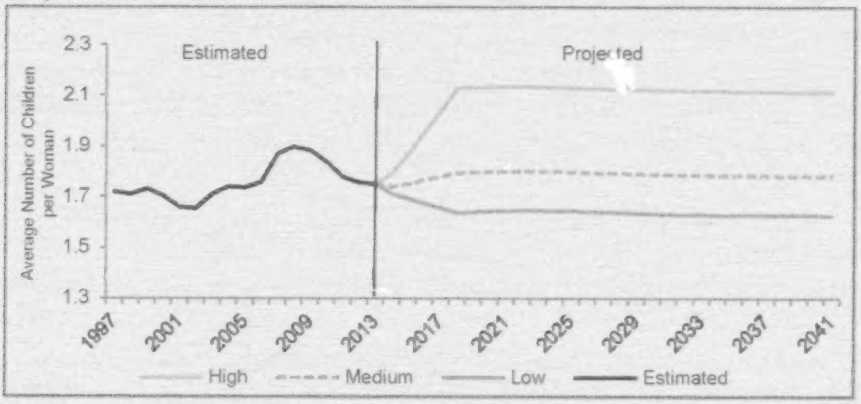
The method used to project mortality is based on the Lee-Carter model (1992).[3] This model essentially breaks down the age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) into three components: an age-specific constant term, a time-varying mortality index, and an age-specific component that measures how fast mortality at each age varies when the mortality index changes. Then, with the projected mortality index, ASMRs can be calculated for future periods.

Based on historical patterns of mortality change, the Lee-Carter method allows the calculation of projected mortality rates at the Alberta level. The year-to-year change in Alberta's mortality by age and sex is used to calculate a "mortality change factor". This factor is then applied to historical mortality by age and sex for each CD to produce region specific projected ASMRs.

Two sets of mortality assumptions (low/medium and high) were developed. Under both scenarios, life expectancy at birth in Alberta is expected to continue its upward trend in the future. Under the low/medium scenario, life expectancy at birth for females is expected to gain 2.7 years from 83.5 in 2013 to 86.2 by 2041, while it would increase from 79.0 in 2013 by 3.9 years to 82.9 for males. The high scenario introduces a higher growth profile, wherein life expectancy at birth for females would reach 89.2 years in 2041 for a gain of 5.7 years. Compared to 2013, males would add 7.3 more years to their life expectancy for a total of 86.3 years by the end of the projection period under the high scenario.

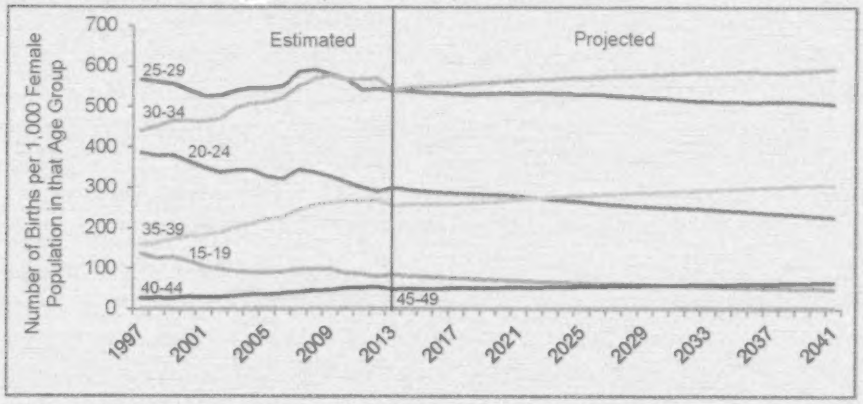
Under both scenarios, male life expectancy at birth is assumed to

Figure 7: Alberta's Total Fertility Rate, Estimated (1997–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Vital Statistics, and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 8: Age Specific Fertility Rate by Age Group, Alberta, Estimated (1997-2013) and Projected (2014-2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada, Alberta Vital Statistics, and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

[3] Lee, Ronald D. and Lawrence Carter. 1992. Modeling and forecasting the time series of U.S. mortality." Journal of the American Statistical Association 87 (419) (September): 659-671.

grow at a faster pace than female life expectancy. This is consistent with recent historical trends where males have experienced larger gains than females. Therefore, the gender gap continues to shrink over the projection period, falling from about 4.5 years in 2013 to 3.3 and 2.9 years in 2041, under the medium/low and high projections respectively.

2.3 Migration Assumptions

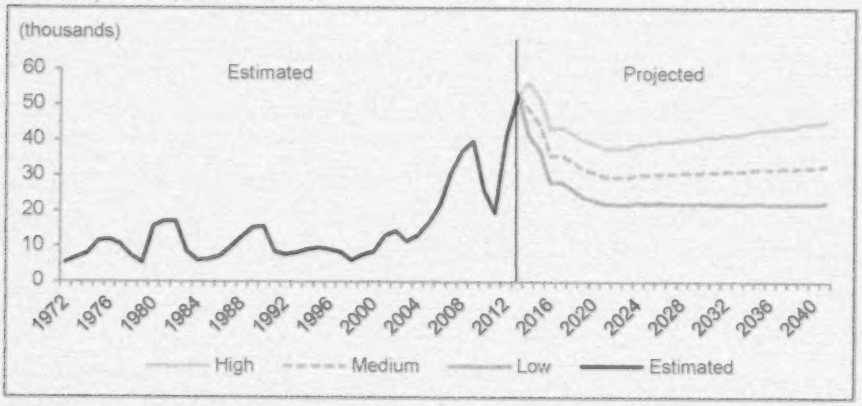
International Migration

International migration is highly dependent on the Government of Canada's immigration policies. Based on historical trends, three immigration scenarios have been developed to capture uncertainty and change within immigration policy. After hitting a low of 6.0% in 1998, Alberta's share of Canada's immigrants has been increasing, mainly due to the province's strong economy and labour market. In 2013, 14.0% of immigrants moving to Canada settled in Alberta, the province's highest share of Canada's immigrants since the early 1980's. Alberta's continued economic strength should ensure that its future share of immigrants is higher than historical averages. Over the projection period, Alberta is expected to receive over 1.03 million immigrants, while under the high and low scenarios, Alberta is expected to welcome around 1.31 million, and 0.78 million people, respectively.

Net emigration (i.e., emigrants minus returned emigrants plus net temporary emigrants) is assumed to increase gradually, as the numbers of in-migration increase and the province's population expands.

The flow of NPRs (non-permanent residents) in 2013 was comparable to the high levels seen in 2008 and 2009, and 2014 had been continuing this momentum. However, with the April 24, 2014 moratorium of the Temporary Foreign Worker (TFW) program, and the subsequent changes made to the TFW program on June 20, 2014, there is downward pressure on the projected number of NPRs. While NPRs in 2014 remains fairly high, between 2015 and 2018, the magnitude of the number of NPRs is expected to moderate, stabilizing at much lower rates than seen during the 2006-2009 period. Over the long term, the flow of NPRs is expected to return to a more balanced condition, wherein inflows would be completely offset by outflows, and NPRs would be seen as a value of zero.

Figure 9: Net International Migration to Alberta, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Overall, net international migration to Alberta under all three scenarios is expected to remain high in 2014 as a result of the strong net inflow of NPRs earlier in the year, and stable immigration and emigration rates (Figure 9). Overall, Alberta is expected to receive 0.91 million net international migrants, under the medium scenario. Under the high and low scenarios, over 1.18 million and 0.67 million net international migrants are projected to move to Alberta, respectively.

Interprovincial Migration

In 2013, Alberta experienced a record setting net inflow of interprovincial migration, and while 2014 is not expected to be as high, it is still expected to be very strong (Figure 10). Net interprovincial migration is strongly driven by Alberta's economic performance relative to other provinces. Alberta continues to record solid gains in employment and wages, and has one of the lowest unemployment rates among the provinces. Alberta's attractive employment situation, and the ability of the job market to absorb large numbers of migrants into the workforce, will continue to drive net interprovincial migration. Based on strong year-to-date estimates, the net interprovincial migration estimate is large for 2014 (Figure 10); however, in the long term, these numbers are expected to fall more in line with historic norms. The long-term average for the medium projection is about 15,000 net interprovincial migrants, along with about 23,400 and 7,900 yearly interprovincial migrants under the high and low projections.

Intraprovincial Migration

The projected number of people moving between census divisions, i.e., intraprovincial migration, is

developed using long-term averages. Since intraprovincial migration has no impact on Alberta's overall population growth, only one scenario has been developed in this projection. Over the next 28 years, over three quarters of the net intraprovincial migrants within Alberta are expected to move to the two largest urban centers, Calgary and Edmonton, for employment and educational opportunities. Historically, Calgary and Edmonton have welcomed a large number of intraprovincial migrants, as well as CD8 (Red Deer). CD 5 (Drumheller) has also, on average, gained a positive amount of net intraprovincial migrants. All other CD's tend to lose intraprovincial migrants. In particular, CD16 (Wood Buffalo) historically has sent large amounts of people elsewhere in the province, along with CD 17 (Slave Lake).

Total Net Migration

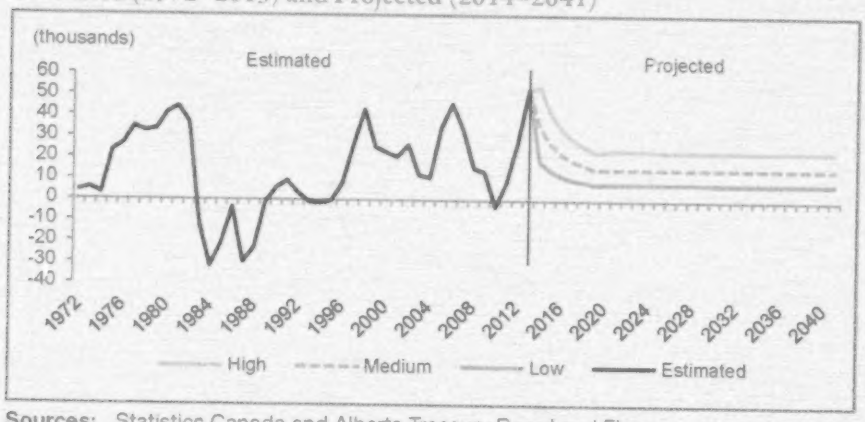
Combining all migration components, total net migration to Alberta is expected to follow the momentum from 2013, reaching 83,700 in 2014 under the medium scenario, as the province attracts large inflows of both international and interprovincial migrants (Figure 11). This level is projected to decline over the medium term, as the net flow of NPRs stabilizes and net interprovincial migration moderates. However, migration is projected to resume a more moderate and sustainable trend over the long term. By 2041, Alberta is expected to receive about 48,000 net migrants, with about 30,000 and 69,000 expected under the low and high growth scenarios, respectively.

Within the province, regions with more employment and educational opportunities tend to attract more migrants. Of the anticipated 1.38 million net migrants moving to Alberta over the next 28 years, 84.5% would choose to settle in the two major urban centers, i.e., CD6 (Calgary) and CD11 (Edmonton).

Areas with substantial oil sands developments, such as CD16 (Wood Buffalo), are expected to attract migrants in the short term. However, given the large size of projects as well as their variable timing, these areas are also expected to see more volatility in their migration flows in the long term. As the oil sands industry in CD 16 transitions from construction to operations, the region is expected to experience several years of net out migration; a result of a shift in demand to a different type of labour, as well a reduction in overall demand. Following this, the region is expected to return to a more moderate and sustainable level of positive net migration.

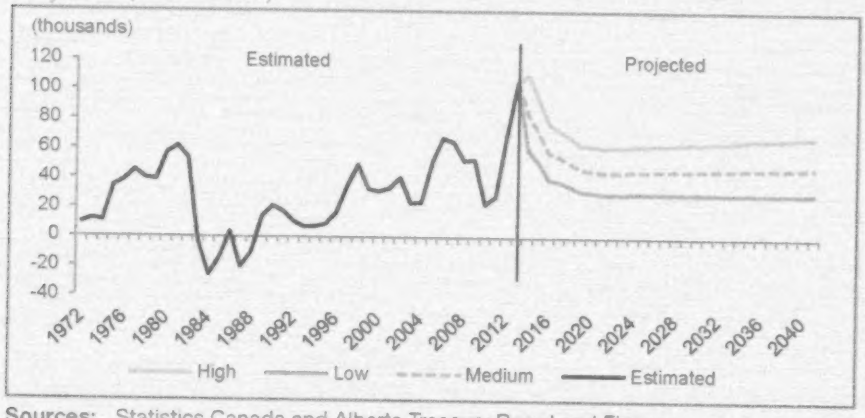
Statistics Canada's revision of population estimates (based on the 2011 Census), resulted in a lower estimated population in 2013 for CD 16 (Wood Buffalo). In combination with changes to the migration assumptions, this results in a lower projected population for CD 16 in 2041, as well as a more plausible future age structure.

Figure 10: Net Interprovincial Migration to Alberta, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Figure 11: Net Migration to Alberta, Estimated (1972–2013) and Projected (2014–2041)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

Contact

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3. Appendices

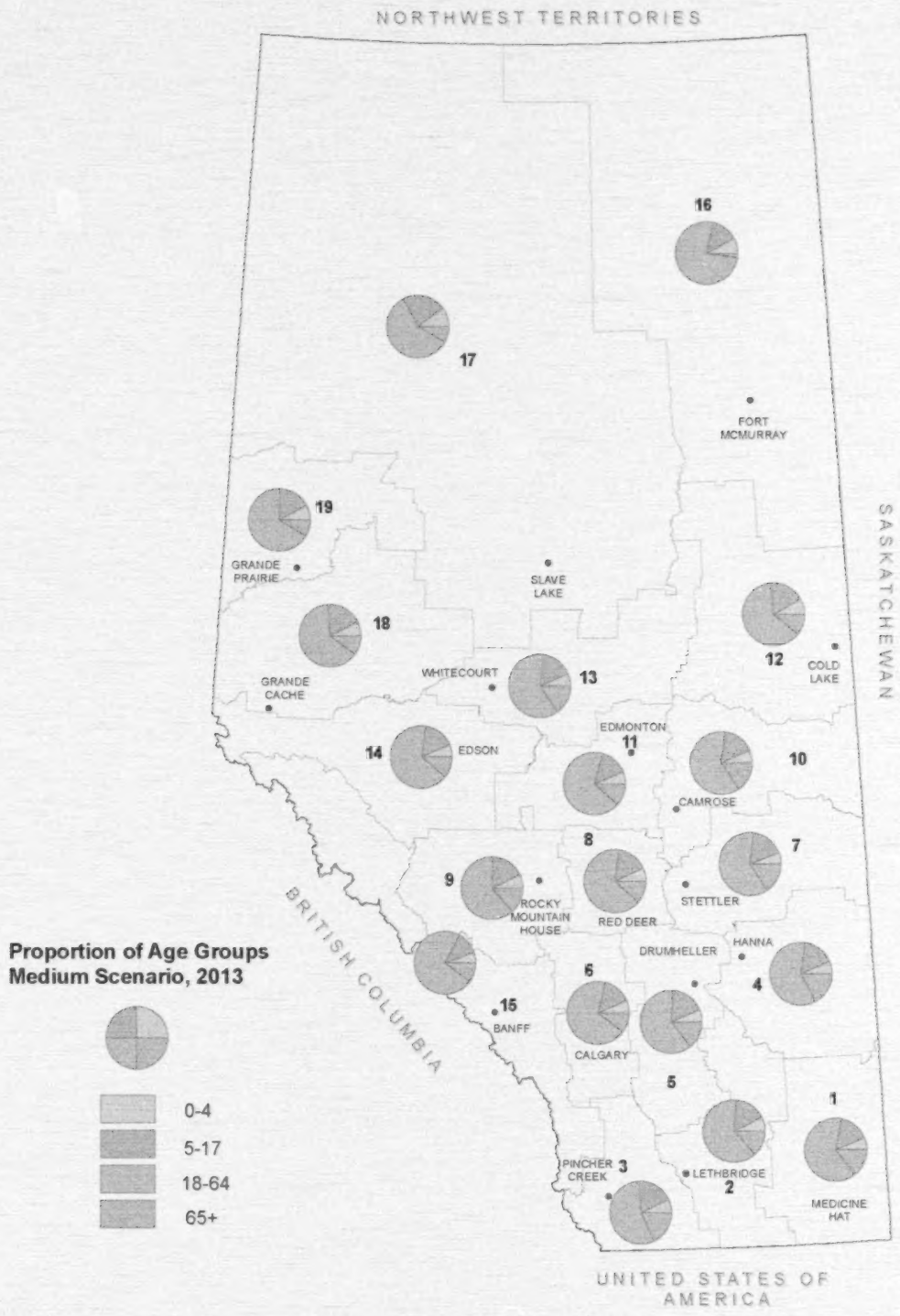
3.1 List of Census Divisions

List of Census Divisions and Their Respective Population, 2013 (Estimated) and 2041 (Projected, Medium)

Census Division	Major City/Town	2013 Population (Estimates)	% of AB Total	2041 Population (Medium Scenario)	% of AB Total
Alberta		4,025,074		6,214,980	
CD1	Medicine Hat	83,935	2.09	118,395	1.90
CD2	Lethbridge	167,784	4.17	241,260	3.88
CD3	Pincher Creek	40,507	1.01	46,575	0.75
CD4	Hanna	9,879	0.25	7,270	0.12
CD5	Drumheller	56,317	1.40	73,980	1.19
CD6	Calgary	1,468,701	36.49	2,416,865	38.89
CD7	Stettler	42,029	1.04	41,590	0.67
CD8	Red Deer	208,327	5.18	335,010	5.39
CD9	Rocky Mountain House	21,188	0.53	23,895	0.38
CD10	Camrose	98,751	2.45	129,700	2.09
CD11	Edmonton	1,331,893	33.09	2,125,455	34.20
CD12	Cold Lake	72,551	1.80	87,345	1.41
CD13	Whitecourt	71,090	1.77	73,440	1.18
CD14	Edson	30,534	0.76	32,675	0.53
CD15	Banff	39,831	0.99	46,155	0.74
CD16	Wood Buffalo	79,107	1.97	118,385	1.90
CD17	Slave Lake	64,766	1.61	83,595	1.35
CD18	Grande Cache	15,542	0.39	17,080	0.27
CD19	Grande Prairie	122,342	3.04	196,320	3.16

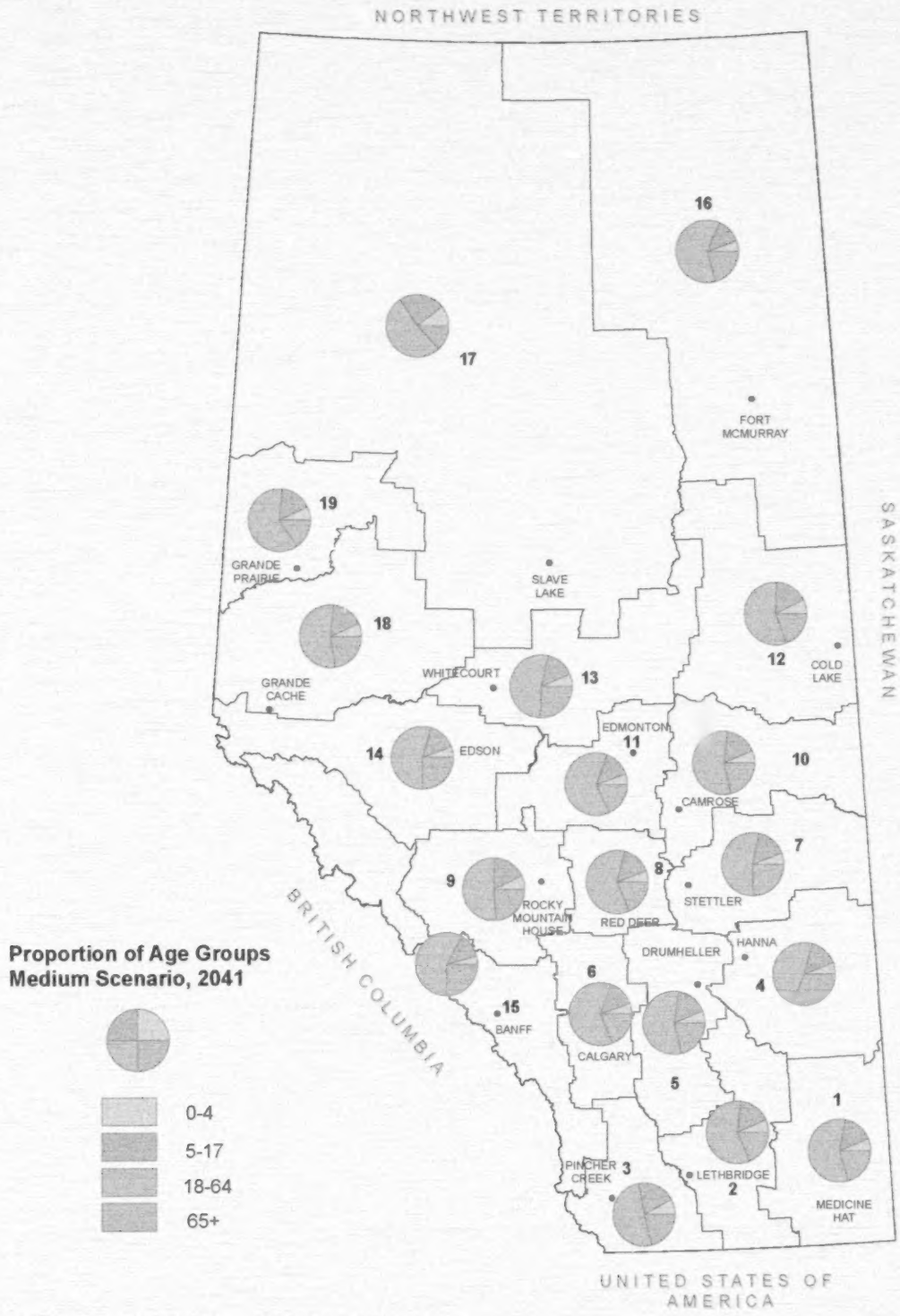
Source: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

3.2 Proportion of Population by Age Groups, 2013 (Estimated)



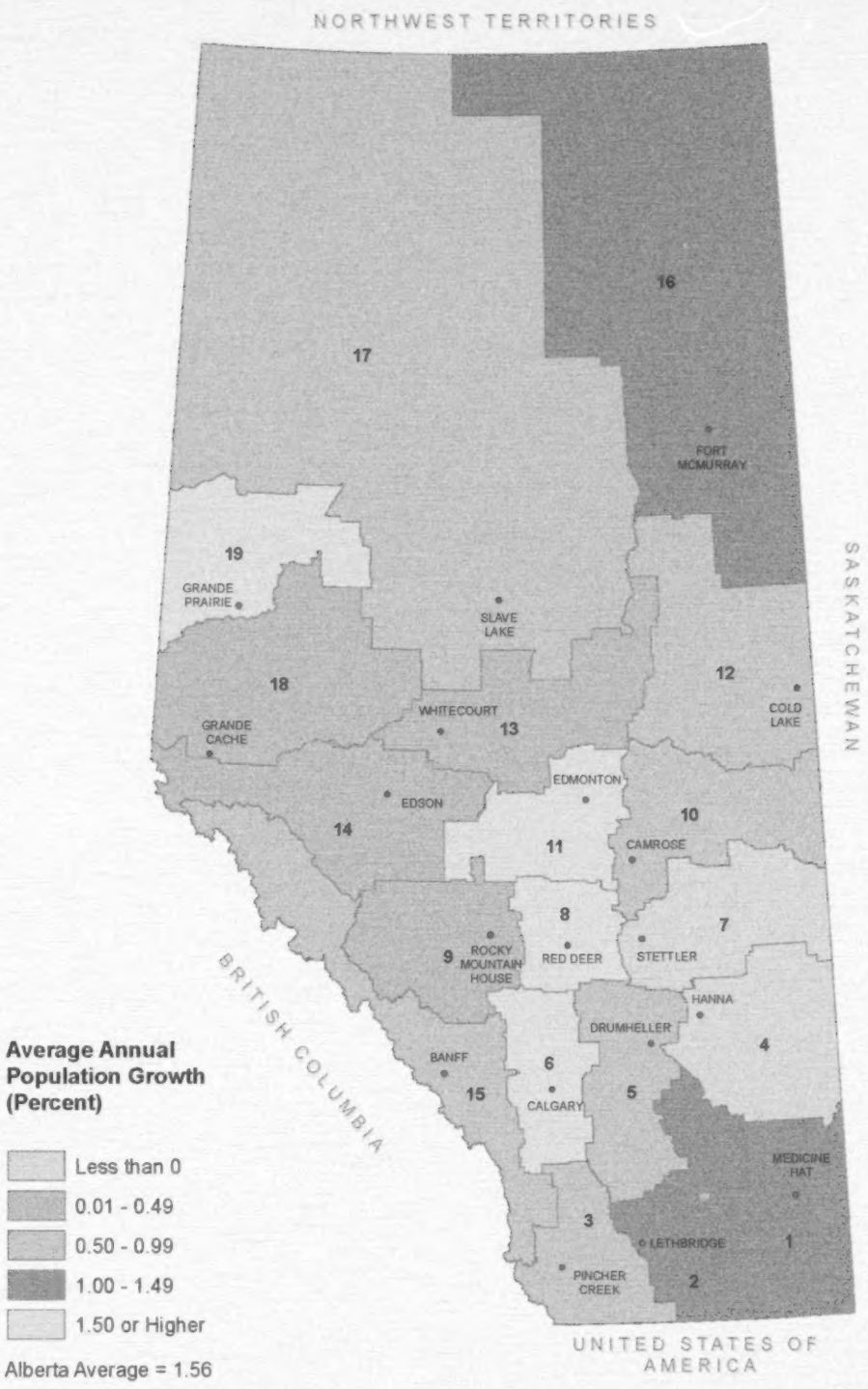
Sources: Statistics Canada and Treasury Board and Finance
Note: Census Divisions boundary file, Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

3.3 Proportion of Population by Age Groups, 2041 (Projected, Medium)



Sources: Statistics Canada and Treasury Board and Finance
Note: Census Divisions boundary file, Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

3.4 Average Annual Growth Rate (2013-2041) for Census Divisions



Sources: Statistics Canada and Treasury Board and Finance
Note: Census Divisions boundary file, Statistics Canada, 2011 Census

3.5 Glossary

Age Specific Fertility Rate	Number of births per 1,000 women of a specific age within the childbearing age range, normally age 15 to 49 years.
Aged Dependency Ratio	Ratio of population aged 65 and over to the labour force population (aged 15-64).
Baby Boomer Period	Period following World War II (1946–1965), marked by an important increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births.
Components of Population Growth	Births, deaths and migration are components that alter the size of the total population and its composition by age and sex.
Emigrant	Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to settle permanently in another country.
Immigrant	Person who has been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently.
International Migration	Movement of persons between Canada and other countries.
Interprovincial Migration	Movement from one province/territory to another resulting in a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an out-migrant with reference to the province of origin and an in-migrant with reference to the province of destination.
Intraprovincial Migration	Movement within the province from one Census Division to another resulting in a permanent change in residence.
Median Age	Age "x", such that exactly one half of the population is older than "x" and the other half is younger than "x".
Migration	Permanent change of residence from one geographical unit to another.
Mortality Rate	The number of deaths per 1,000 individuals in a defined population for a particular time period.
Natural Increase	Population change resulting from only the births and deaths within that population.
Net International Migration	Equal to: immigrants – emigrants + returning emigrants – temporary emigrants + net non-permanent residents
Net Interprovincial Migration	Difference between in-migrants and out-migrants for a given province or territory.
Net Migration	Difference between in-migration and out-migration for a given area and period of time.
Net Non-Permanent Residents	Variation in the number non-permanent residents between two dates.
Net Temporary Emigrants	Variation in the number of temporary emigrants between two dates.
Net Undercoverage	Difference between the number of persons who were covered by the census but who were not enumerated (i.e. undercoverage) and the number of persons who were enumerated when they should not have been or who were enumerated more than once (i.e. overcoverage).
Non-Permanent Residents	Persons from another country who had an employment authorization, a student authorization, or a Minister's permit, or who were refugees claimant, and family members living with them.
Permanent Resident	A person who is legally in Canada on a permanent basis as an immigrant or refugee, but not yet a Canadian citizen.
Population Growth	Total change in the population of a given geographic unit in a given period, resulting from fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration.
Population Projection	An estimate of a future population derived from calculations made on certain assumptions of fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration.
Population Pyramid	A chart which shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.
Replacement Level (Fertility)	Mean number of births per woman necessary to assure the long-term replacement of a population for a given mortality level. Currently, the replacement level in Canada and most other developed countries is about 2.1 children per woman.
Returning Emigrants	Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who have emigrated from the country and subsequently returned to Canada to re-establish a permanent residence.
Shadow Population	Individuals who reside in one region on a temporary basis, while their primary residence is located somewhere else. They are enumerated by the census as residents of the jurisdictions where their primary residence is located.
Temporary Emigrant	Canadian citizen or immigrant who left Canada to settle temporarily in a foreign country.
Total Fertility Rate	The sum of age-specific fertility rates during a given year. The TFR indicates the average number of children that a generation of women would have if, over the course of their reproductive life, they had fertility rates identical to those of the year considered.
Youth Dependency Ratio	Ratio of children age 0 to 14 years to the labour force population (aged 15 to 64).

Sources: Statistics Canada and Alberta Treasury Board and Finance